

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1795.

[N^o 1712.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FOR SALE, Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE,

in Thames-Street, Newport, a little Northward of the Brick-Market, having a good Shop belonging to it, and is well situated for Business, now in the Occupation of Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH.
Also a Two-Story HOUSE in Broad Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Esq;
Also a WIND-MILL, in good Repair, situated between the Town and Malbone's Garden.
Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Jaker's Spring Lot*, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.
Also another LOT, called the *Mint Lot*, at the End, containing about Four Acres; both of the Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for any Person inclining to purchase all, or any of the HOUSES and LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point-Judith.

If the above Premises are not Sold, by the 25th March, they will then be to Let.
January 28, 1795.

FOR SALE,
THE Estate formerly belonging to
JESIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, situate in Thames-Street, nearly opposite to Mr. Daniel Malon's Milling House.—For Terms apply to
CALEB GREEN.
Newport, January 8, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

WHAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BARCOCK, Esq; of Westerly, in this State, deceased, situated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the common Part of the Town, lying Easterly and Westerly on a Street, or Road, leading into Benton's Neck, the East Part being divided by Thames-Street running through it, and extending Westerly to a Creek, where there is a good deal of good Stone-Wall, and is rendered vastly more valuable by its being so handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horses and Cows.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the same.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,
A FARM, lying in Boston-Neck, South-Kingstown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,
A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearness to the Town, and the Goodness of the Land, renders a particular Description of it unnecessary.—Any Person inclining to hire the same may see the Premises, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

PAPER MONEY.

CLARKE and HAMMOND have £1000 of Rhode-Island Paper Money, (receivable in Taxes) which they will sell for real Money—on good Terms or the Purchaser.
Newport, January 20, 1795.

LONDON, November 10.

THE FRENCH.

IN the subjects on which they invite their authors to write upon; relative to Education, seem to have ideas somewhat similar to the Spartans, one of whom being asked by an Athenian, "What do you teach your children at Sparta?" Replied, that which will be of use to them when they become men." A better system than this cannot be conceived. It totally disavows all the trifling sopperies that disgrace our modern method of making scholars. "A Child," said Dr. Johnson, "should be taught to read, to write, to count."—He should be taught to know early these most useful things, which if not early known, are very seldom afterwards procured to much purpose.

November 16.

The French are now in full possession of all the left bank of the Rhine up to Mentz, an extent of country equal to one half of old France.

General Pichegru who, on account of his impaired state of health, some weeks ago resigned the command in chief of the Northern army, into the hands of Gen. Moreau, has returned it, after a short interval.

Mr. Faget, the Holland greffier and Commissioner of Peace, arrived at Harwich, on his way to London, on the 7th November.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Portuguese frigate, on the 21 October, off St. Vincent, sunk an Algerine Corfair, of 23 guns, after a long and obstinate engagement; the crew were all drowned.

The public creditors of France, who formerly amounted to 260,000, are reduced to 90,000. Whether this reduction is in consequence of payments to the creditors, or of their emigration, or of other arrangements, we are not informed.

A few weeks ago, at Richmond, in Yorkshire, a Maiden Lady of the wrong side of 67, possessing an annuity of 600 pounds, took it into her head to enter into the holy state of matrimony, with a gentleman of the Faculty, not quite 23. This realizes the assertion made by Pope, in the following couplet—
"There lives no GOOSE so grey, but soon or late,
"She'll find some honest GANDER for her mate."

BASSETERRE (St. Kitts) January 2.

Yesterday the Alarm Frigate, Capt. Carpenter, brought in here a French Frigate, armed on flute, taken by the Bellona, having 480 troops on board, from Barb. She was in company with ten more, who, it is said, have got into Pointe-Peite, Guadaloupe, each of which had the same number of men as the one taken.

A report is current here, that another French Ship is taken, and carried into Antigua; and, it is supposed, that the remainder must inevitably be captured, as the English Line of Battle Ships, were so stationed, that a boat cannot get into Guadaloupe.

We learn, that the King had called a meeting of the whole of the Privy Council, to deliberate on the affairs of the West-Indies. The result of which was, that they were unanimous in advising to prosecute the War with vigour, in this part of the world;—in consequence of which, Admiral Boscawen's Squadron had sailed.

We are informed, that the Patriots at Guadaloupe are glutting daily, the deluded Negroes in that Island.

In the present situation of affairs, we think it will be highly satisfactory to our readers, to give a list of English ships of war in the West-Indies, and those momentarily expected:

Under the Command of Admiral Caldwell.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Majestic,	74	Admiral Caldwell,
Ranilla,	74	Capt. Bickerton,
Bellona,	74	Capt. Wilson,
Thetis,	74	— Calder,
Vanguard,	74	— Stanhope,
Victoria,	64	— Nugent,
America,	64	— Rodney,
Assurance,	44	— Berkeley,
Severn,	44	— Tripp,
Solebay,	32	— Kelly,
Reliance,	28	— Ross,

And four Cutters.

Sailed from Plymouth, Sept. 26, with two Regiments, of 1000 Men, on board.

Canada,	74	Captain Hamilton,
Alexander,	74	— Bligh,
Adamant,	50	— Darby,
Thorn,	16	— Foote,

Sailed from Portsmouth, Oct. 21, with the 27th, 31st, 34th, 81st, 14th and 98th Regiments—returned to Plymouth on the 29th, and ready to sail with the first fair Wind.

Saturn,	74	Captain Lechmere,
Polyphemus,	64	— Lambdaine,
Truthy,	50	— Drury,
Fury,	16	— Bull,

Sailed from Plymouth, the 30th of October, for the West-Indies, the following Men of War:—

Glory,	98	R. Ad. J. Boscawen,
Impregnable,	90	G. G. H. Stevens,
Calloden,	74	E. Catton,
Venerable,	74	R. R. Burgess,
Audacious,	74	Sir J. Orde,
Robust,	74	A. Hood,
Ruby,	64	E. Thornborough,
		H. E. Stanhope.

SAVANNAH, December 25.

Last Saturday the Honourable Nathaniel Pendleton, Esq; judge of the federal court for the district of Geor-

gia, gave a decree, in the cause Walter Ross and others libellants, and the ship Elizabeth and cargo, Hills, May, and Woodbridge, and others, defendants, in substance as follows: That the said ship should be restored to the original owners, together with such part of the cargo as was in the hands of Hills, May and Woodbridge, agents, at the time the vessel was libelled; that Capt. Ballard and Talbot, commanders of the privateers l'Ami de la Liberte and l'Ami de la Pointe Peite, should make good all damages; and that the agents should pay the costs of suit.

CHARLESTON, (S. Carolina) January 2.

By a gentleman from Augusta, we learn, that two attempts have lately been made to set fire to that town.—On the 14th ult. between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, fires were discovered in two different parts of the town, and but for the extraordinary exertions of the citizens, the whole town must have been in flames.—The loss is estimated at about 1500 dollars. A reward of 500 dollars has been offered by the inhabitants, in addition to 500 dollars by the Legislature of that State, for the discovery of the incendiaries who attempted it.

Jan. 7. A letter from Paris says, "Mr. Munroe has already taken up the subject of American claims, and the very important one of the present state of commerce between the two countries which has and does continue to derogate from some of the articles of the treaty of commerce and amity, subsisting between them. I am in hopes, soon of being able to inform you of Mr. Munroe's complete success."

Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, and Mrs. Wollstonecraft, authors of the Rights of Women, who were both imprisoned during Robespierre's influence, have both been liberated, in consequence of the system of Moderation now prevalent in France.

Capt. Smith, from the W. I. informs of the capture of a very valuable English ship, from Europe, mounting 20 guns, taken by a small schooner of only two guns. The manner in which her capture was effected, was, by the privateer's hoisting an English jack, which occasioned her being taken for the tender of a man of war. They were therefore prepared to receive them in a friendly manner, when they boarded and made a prize of her.—A number of men of war, were in consequence, cruising both to windward and leeward, in hopes of retaking her.

JANUARY 8

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

The present prospect of the success of the French, differ altogether from those of the most powerful armies ever commanded by LOUIS XIV. FRANCIS I. or CHARLES V. In all the former European wars, the minds of people have felt no interest in the issue of the contest. It was a matter of no consequence to the peasantry of Alsace and Lorraine, whether those provinces were under the dominion of a French King, or a German Emperor. Their situation was nearly the same in either case. The peasantry of Europe, suffer less oppression from the government or general laws of a country, than from the subordinate feudalities. The feudal or feudal rights constitute the despotism most directly felt by the lower orders of society; and whoever was the Lord Paramount of a province, these interior tyrants, were always the same, and their powers the same.

Not so is the prospect exhibited by the present Revolution. By levelling the real distinctions of rank, and abolishing the tyrannical rights enjoyed by the feudal lords, the peasantry of a country, are relieved from an immense load of oppression. They know this—they feel it—and they every where favour the progress of the Revolution. To this disposition of the people, we must add the address of the French wherever they go, in routing an uncommon spirit of enthusiasm. Their songs, their festivals, their animation do more to conquer opposition, and render their dominion durable, than all the armies commanded by CÆSAR, or LOUIS XIV. could do.

Jan. 12. By a gentleman in the William, from the Havannah, we learn, that a fire, on the 8th of December, had done much injury, to the citizens of New-Orleans, there being upwards of 200 dwellings consumed.—Two hurricanes had prevented the great expectations of good crops being realized, in that quarter.

Capt. Rider informs of the arrival of an English ship at Port-de-Paix, laden with 700 hogheads of sugar, and 200 of coffee, bound from Port-au Prince to Europe, a prize to the copper bottomed Parisienne.

Also another English ship, taken by a small pilot boat mounting only two guns; she was brought as far as Cape Roman, but under an idea that she would not be condemned there, they carried her into Port-de-Paix.

The last accounts from France say, That an universal war pervaded the whole of that nation, of peace to all the world, except England, against which they proclaimed war eternal. It was a general idea that in every treaty France should make, she would stipulate for the cession of their fleets for the invasion of England. That they were so well provided with provisions, clothing and stores of all kinds.—That should the whole of their crops be destroyed, and nothing be carried in there for one year, they had a sufficiency for the whole of their armies.—That having an army of twelve hundred thousand men, feeling their consequence as freemen, well paid, clothed and fed, they would shake them against a world of slaves, beef and pork was selling at about 15 dollars per barrel, and flour from 2 to 3 dollars.—That treaties were concluding between Sardinia, Spain and France.—That Spain finding nothing could prevent the progress of the French to Madrid after Bellegarde had been taken, had immediately sent in her proposals for peace.

WE the Subscribers being, by the
Worshipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN ROGERS, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby call on all Persons having Demands on said Estate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by Law for that Purpose.

JOSEPH WARREN, } Commis.
JOHN TOWNSEND, } sioners.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to

MARY ROGERS,—and } Administ.
SARAH ROGERS, }

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JOSEPH WARREN, } Commis-
JOE TOWNSEND, } sioners.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to

MARY ROGERS,—and } Adminis-
SARAH ROGERS, } trators.

Newport, Feb. 2, 1795.

from the ships *Columbia* and *Elizabeth*,
at New York on the 29th and 30th ult.

VIRGINIA, B E R L I N, November 18.
YESTERDAY M. Von Hesse, Adjutant to the Russian General Suwarrow, passed this place, on his journey to Pozdani, with the news of Warsaw having capitulated to the Russians on the 9th instant. The most favourable terms have been granted to the city; the inhabitants being secured on the honour of his Imperial Majesty, their lives and property, and a forgiveness of all that is past.

As by the capture of Praga, to defend which the insurgents had united their utmost efforts, the prime of the Polish troops were destroyed, no hopes remained of defending Warsaw with success. On the 7th inst. Count Ignatius Potocri paid a visit to the Russian General at his head-quarters, with offers of peace. These were rejected, Count Suwarrow observing, that the war was not against Poland, but against rebels. Potocri took with him a letter from the King, which was returned opened. On the 8th, all the Russian and Prussian prisoners in Warsaw, were set at liberty. On the 9th, the Sovereign Council was annulled, and the General Commandant, Wahlenberg, surrendered his power into the hands of the King. It was intimated to the Burghers, to exert themselves to save their property; on which a deputation of the Magistrates waited on General Suwarrow, to surrender up the town, begging as a condition, that their lives and property might be respected. This was granted; and the General had the generosity to promise an oblivion of all former injuries.—On the same day, the Russians took possession of the city, and General Potemkin was sent to the King of Poland, to guard the safety of his person.

On the 10th, General Suwarrow himself entered the town; and on the keys being presented to him, at the gates, he threw them in the air, and exclaimed,—“God be praised, that they have not cost us so dear, as those did belonging to Praga.”—He was drawn in triumph into Warsaw, and soon waited on the King. Nine thousand Polish troops laid down their arms, whom General Suwarrow released, on their parole of honour.—Some thousand troops refused to surrender themselves; but Suwarrow said, he would not punish the city, for their disobedience.—He said they should not escape him. General Fersen is sent in search of them. They cannot hold out long, as they are in want of provisions.

It is said, that the Prussians have obtained a victory over the Poles, near Byurn, in which the latter lost 400 men, among whom are 60 officers.

P A R I S, November 8.

This day Richard communicated to the Convention the news that Mactrich surrendered to the army of the Sambre and Meuse on the 4th of this month; and that the fortress of Rhinfels, with the town of St. Goon, the only places remaining to the Empire besides Mayence in that part of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, had also been abandoned to the French forces. To this communication he added: “The Committee of Public Safety is at this moment employed about an important operation, but to secret, that it is obliged to avoid any explanation that might lead to the least conjecture of its object; it therefore begs the Convention to authorize it to name two Representatives of the People, charged with instructions for this operation; the Committee flatters itself that it will not be refused this mark of confidence.” The Convention accordingly granted the request to the two Committees, and permitted it to choose Representatives to direct this important enterprise. The secret, which covers both the object and nature of it, seems to prove, that it has no connexion with another expedition, which is also in preparation, viz. the recapture of Corsica. Every thing is preparing at Toulon for that purpose; and the latest letters announce, that in the course of a month an armament, having on board 10,000 land forces, escorted by a fleet of 14 sail of the line, including the squadron which the English and Spaniards have long blocked up in the Gulf of St. Juan. Breard on the 7th announced to the Convention, that the above division, which the enemy could not attack at its anchorage, had returned to Toulon, without having met either English or Spanish ship. The works continue at Breil with so much ardour and activity, that this single Department will furnish by next Spring, 50 ships of the line, of which number, 6 are of 120 guns. The division of Vice Admiral Neilly had been at sea for 10 days, consisting of 6 sail of the line and 4 frigates; another, composed of one ship of 120 guns, two of 80, and 6 of 74, had received orders to put on board provisions for 6 months, and to be ready to put to sea at a moment's warning. The convoy for the Antilles was ready to sail with the first fair wind, consisting of the *Hercules* of 50 guns 4 frigates, and some other ships of war, with 50 transports, having on board 2 battalions with field-pieces, one of which battalions is entirely composed of blacks. Two Civil Commissioners will go out with this convoy, which will be escorted by some of the line to a certain latitude. The letters from Brest, which gives us these particulars, also inform us that a great number of prizes are daily brought in there, as well as to the neighboring ports; that the frigate *Florentin* among others, is returned from Newfoundland, where it has taken 28 English vessels and made twelve other captures, among which is a Spanish brigantine, carrying ten guns, of considerable value. There are also reports, that at Dunkirk and Ostend, they are busy about the armament, for which a great number of vessels were assembled in the months of July & August.

Among those who have recovered their liberty within these few days, is General Kellerman. Having been fortunate enough to escape the numerous condemnations of Generals under the reign of Robespierre, he has been unanimously acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal of the accusation of having ill-conducted the army of the Alps; and he has been released amid the acclamations of the auditory.

H O L L A N D, (Large Strate) Nov. 21.

We are, it seems, consigned to ruin and destruction.—A calamity more dreadful than the arrival of the French has befallen us, and we are at once bereft of every thing we possess. By the injudicious cutting of the Dykes, to inundate the country, all the environs of this place, for several miles round, are irrecoverably lost; and we much doubt, if ever the waters can be drained off.

absolutely out of sight, and the number of cattle lost is considerable.

The important task of inundating the country was given, totally ignorant of the effects of the waters; and those, whose province it was to superintend the whole, declined it, on account of the inhabitants, who almost to a man voted against the measure.

HELVOETSLSUYS, Nov. 23.

A separate Peace is much talked of, and is generally credited. Not a shot has been exchanged for these five days past.

AMSTERDAM, November 24.

The French are in great numbers, in the neighbourhood of Bergen-op-Zoom; but have as yet undertaken no serious expedition against that fortress. A constant skirmishing is going forward, between the advanced posts; but which is of very little consequence to the fate of the campaign. The British troops are still in the neighbourhood of Arnheim. A number of people are emigrating from the latter town. The French observe strict order and discipline at Nimeguen and the neighbourhood; they have put all the shipwrights of the latter town under a state of requisition. Troops are daily arriving in the province of Utrecht, for the defence of the line of Grob.

D O R T, November 21.

We are now begun to be seriously alarmed for our safety, and make but little doubt of a visit from the French, who are advancing in great force towards Breda, the siege of which will commence in a few days.

Our accounts from Bergen-op-Zoom are more favourable. It seems the French have been enabled to bring, in the night, 4 gun-boats from Ostend, and moored them under protection of Fort Lillo.

These are to act in concert with the troops who are to besiege Bergen op Zoom, and prevent succours being given to the besieged from Batla, in the eastern point of Jerguele.

The posts from the latter place, and Breda, have not arrived these four days.

This morning an order arrived here, to send off immediately all the ships and vessels of every kind and description, to Helvoetsluys, to avoid their falling into the enemy's hands, in case of a surprise.

Terror and dismay pervade all classes, and the consternation of those who are the most distinguished of the Orange party may easily be conceived.

Goods and furniture of every kind are removed from the houses, and confusedly jumbled together on the quays to be shipped. Several of the most distinguished families are already departed for Rotterdam, to take their passage from thence to England.

L O N D O N, November 18.

In the midst of our present embarrassments, it must give great satisfaction to our commercial readers to be informed, that the differences between this country and America, are at length finally adjusted. The following are the leading terms of the arrangement:

The posts which have been retained by the British since the late treaty of Peace, are to be restored to the Americans in eighteen months.

A commercial intercourse is to take place between America and the British West Indies, at a low duty on tonnage.

And the important question, whether neutral bottoms make free ships, is to be referred to Commissioners, who are to make their report at the end of two years.

November 19.

Letters from Hamburg, received yesterday, acknowledge that the report of a Treaty of Peace between the King of Prussia and the French Republic, supposed to have been concluded at Neuchatel, in Switzerland, is wholly unfounded, and was merely a matter of commercial speculation. The same letters add, that the French Republic has released, without any ransom, all the Swiss Officers and soldiers, taken prisoners from the Allied Armies, on word of honour not to serve against France during the present war.

M. de Vicher, Staphorst, and five other ringleaders at Amsterdam, who presented the late seditious Memorial to the States General, have been sentenced to six years imprisonment; at the expiration of which time they are to be banished for life.

Letters from Italy assert, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany, brother to the Emperor, has acknowledged the French Republic in due form.

The Paper Currency of the Bank of Amsterdam has again fallen to 84 per cent.

November 25.

Yesterday arrived the Mail from Holland; and also a despatch from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with despatches to Government. He left the Headquarters at Arnheim on Friday last.

The news received yesterday is of very considerable importance. We learn that a Truce has been signed between the Duke of York and the French General, commanding on the Waal, that their troops should not molest each other; and in consequence of this agreement, both armies are preparing to go into winter-quarters.—The British Headquarters remain at Arnheim; those of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, at Gorcum; and those of his brother, Prince Frederick, at Amerougem, a country seat of Count Athlone.

The news from France is not less interesting; and we find that the Moderate Party has just obtained another victory over that of Terror. The Convention has passed a decree, permitting such Emigrants as have not borne arms against the Republic, to return to their possessions in France, and peaceably to re-assume their former professions. This measure is the most striking proof we have yet had of the progress of moderation in that country; and the advancement of the French Revolution towards some sort of regular government.

This decree, added to the suspension of arms which has taken place on the Waal, and some districts on the Rhine, may be considered as an happy omen of returning tranquility.

A letter has been received by the Supreme Council of Warsaw, from General Kosciuszko, who states, that he is allowed proper medical assistance, and that his wounds are healing.

General Fox has lately had two interviews with the French General Pichegru.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Kenyon (the Lords in Commission) met at the House of Peers, when the Chancellor having taken his seat on the Woolstack, prorogued the Parliament till the 30th of December next.

We understand that Mr. Jay is about to set out to France, on business of very great importance to this kingdom, and all the world.

November 27.

There are letters in town from Madrid, so late as the 12th instant which contradict all the idle reports we have heard of the flight of the royal family from thence; and of the retirement of the duke D'Alcudia, the prime minister of Spain, in order to pave the way for a negotiation for Peace.

So far from either of the above reports being true we can state, on the most certain authority, that the Court of Madrid has at no time been more determined to carry on the war with all the vigour and energy that it is capable of. The Duke d'Alcudia continues at the head of affairs, nor is there any talk of a change. Pampaluna is still in the possession of the Spaniards; and there is good ground to hope that the enemy will not be able to capture it.

The Alexander man of war of 74 guns, has been taken by the French after an obstinate engagement with a very superior force.

It appears that Admiral Bligh, in the Alexander of 74 guns, fought with incredible bravery, Le Tygre, of 84 guns, Le Jean Bart, of 84, and a frigate of 44, four hours, before he struck his colours, which Admiral Bligh did not do till the other four line of battle ships and frigates bore down, after a fruitless chase of the Canada, of 74 guns, which escaped. Le Tygre and La Jean Bart, were wrecks as well as the Alexander, and lost 450 men killed and wounded. The Alexander lost about eighty men killed and wounded; but the officers names who fell cannot be ascertained.

November 29.

At Helvoetsluys, the Dutch have towed up the river, and laid close on shore several large frigates, of from 30 to 40 guns each; they have also lying there six sail of the line, that are in no kind of readiness for sea.

It is with great satisfaction we announce the arrival of a part of the Mediterranean Fleet, homeward bound.—The Modeste frigate, one of the convoy, arrived at Portsmouth, having on board more than half a million of dollars in specie. There is no apprehension entertained for the safety of the rest of the fleet, which is the richest that ever sailed on the ocean, as the remaining ships are all supposed to be within the land.

December 3.

ESCAPE OF THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

In our paper of Monday, we mentioned that M. de la Fayette had escaped from his prison. It appears that he had been separated from Alexander Lameth, and the other companions of his misfortune, and conveyed to Olmutz, in Bohemia. Two gentlemen had gone to Olmutz, for the purpose of devising means to get him off. They succeeded, and to avoid suspicion in passing through the country, one of them went with La Fayette, while the other took a different road. The Marquis, with his companion arrived at Hamburg, and will take passage to America.

The Empress of Russia, we are now told, in consequence of the success of her arms against the liberties of Poland, is immediately to join the allies against France, she is now to supply 12 sail of the line, and 30 frigates, to convey twenty thousand Russians to Guernsey and Jersey, where barracks are preparing for them. They are to be joined by all the French emigrants, and twenty thousand English and Irish troops; and in February or March are to make a descent upon the French coast, and furnish the Royalists in Normandy and Vendee with arms, &c. And thus a powerful diversion is to be created in favour of the allies upon the Rhine, and on the frontiers of Holland; and the Spaniards will get rid of the French armies, which are at present so troublesome to them, who will be obliged to return home, for the protection of their own country.

N E W Y O R K, January 31.

Last evening arrived from London the ship *Elizabeth*, in 62 days.—In her came passenger Mr. Pownall, of the Old American Company, and the two Miss Wrightens, daughters of the celebrated Mrs. Pownall, so well known on the American Stage.

Mactrich surrendered the 4th November, after a siege which lasted from the 22d September. The Prince of Hesse Cassel commanded. The French forces were commanded by General Kieber.

Nimeguen was taken possession of on the 8th Nov. The evacuation was so precipitate, that all the artillery and cannon fell into the hands of the French.

NEWBURY PORT, February 6.

Tuesday morning arrived here the ship *Charles*, Capt. Perkins, in 45 days from Rotterdam.—The Capt. being a gentleman of information and veracity, dependence may be placed on the following, related by him—

That the French army were at Nimeguen, and the English at Arnheim. The Rhine, which is only three quarters of a mile wide, is all that prevents the French from pursuing the English.

The last of Nov. 1800 the French crossed the river on a raft, destroyed a battery belonging to the English, and threw the guns into the river; nothing prevented the capture of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, but the want of boats to transport their cannon across the Rhine. If the weather continues cold, as it was when Capt. P. failed, the river would be frozen sufficient to bear the whole French army.—Men's was taken—the Prince of Orange was at the Hague, and the Duke of York in London.

Capt. P. did not hear any thing of the treaty between France and Prussia.

Mr. John Q. Adams, Minister Resident at the Hague informed Capt. P. that a Treaty between England and America was concluded on, and sent to America for ratification, and that the Western Posts were to be given up immediately, and restitution made.

General Moleudorf commands the English army.

Capt. Perkins, brought from Rotterdam, Gen. Enfield, an American, belonging to New York, but who has been in the French service some time. He had been at Holland to obtain information of the disposition of the

from the ships *Columbia* and *Elizabeth*,
from Bristol and the latter from London, ar-
rived at New York on the 29th and 30th ult.

VIRTBURY, Nov. 18.
YESTERDAY M. Von Hesse, Adjutant to
the Russian General Suwarrow, passed this place,
on his journey to Pozdani, with the news of Warsaw
having capitulated to the Russians on the 9th instant.
The most favourable terms have been granted to the city;
the inhabitants being secured on the honour of his Imper-
ial Majesty, their lives and property, and a forgiveness
of all that is past.

As by the capture of Praga, to defend which the in-
fants had united their utmost efforts, the prime of the
Polish troops were destroyed, no hopes remained of de-
fending Warsaw with success. On the 7th inst. Count
Ignatius Potocri paid a visit to the Russian General at his
head-quarters, with offers of peace. These were rejected,
Count Suwarrow observing, that the war was not against
Poland, but against rebels. Potocri took with him a
letter from the King, which was returned opened. On
the 8th, all the Russian and Prussian prisoners in War-
saw, were set at liberty. On the 9th, the Sovereign
Council was annulled, and the General Commandant,
Wahlewski, surrendered his power into the hands of
the King. It was intimated to the Burghers, to exert
themselves to save their property; on which a deputation
of the Magistrates waited on General Suwarrow, to sur-
render up the town, begging as a condition, that their
lives and property might be respected. This was granted;
and the General had the generosity to promise an
oblivion of all former injuries.—On the same day, the
Russians took possession of the city, and General Potem-
kin was sent to the King of Poland, to guard the safety
of his person.

On the 10th, General Suwarrow himself entered the
town; and on the keys being presented to him, at the
gates, he threw them in the air, and exclaimed,—“God
be praised, that they have not cost us so dear, as those
did belonging to Praga.”—He was drawn in triumph
into Warsaw, and soon waited on the King. Nine
thousand Polish troops laid down their arms, whom Ge-
neral Suwarrow released, on their parole of honour.—
Some thousand troops refused to surrender themselves;
but Suwarrow said, he would not punish the city, for
their disobedience.—He said they should not escape
him. General Feisen is sent in search of them. They
cannot hold out long, as they are in want of provisions.
It is said, that the Prussians have obtained a victory
over the Poles, near Byurn, in which the latter lost 400
men, among whom are 60 officers.

P A R I S, November 3.

This day Richard communicated to the Convention
the news that Maestricht surrendered to the army of the
Sambre and Meuse on the 4th of this month; and that
the fortresses of Rhinfels, with the town of St. Goon, the
only places remaining to the Empire besides Mayence in
that part of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine,
had also been abandoned to the French forces. To this
communication he added: “The Committee of Public
Safety is at this moment employed about an important
operation, but so secret, that it is obliged to avoid any
explanation that might tend to the least conjecture of its
object; it therefore begs the Convention to authorize
it to name two Representatives of the People, charged
with instructions for this operation; the Committee
flattering itself that it will not be refused this mark of
confidence.” The Convention accordingly granted the
request to the two Committees, and permitted it to choose
Representatives to direct this important enterprise. The
secret, which covers both the object and nature of it,
seems to prove, that it has no connexion with another
expedition, which is also in preparation, viz. the recap-
ture of Corsica. Every thing is preparing at Toulon for
that purpose; and the latest letters announce, that in the
course of a month an armament, having on board 10,000
land forces, escorted by a fleet of 14 sail of the line, in-
cluding the squadron which the English and Spaniards
have long blocked up in the Gulf of St. Juan. Bre-
ard on the 7th announced to the Convention, that the a-
bove division, which the enemy could not attack at its
anchorage, had returned to Toulon, without having met
either English or Spanish ship. The works continue at
Brest with so much ardour and activity, that this single
Department will furnish by next Spring, 50 ships of the
line, of which number, 6 are of 120 guns. The divi-
sion of Vice Admiral Neilly had been at sea for 20 days,
consisting of 6 sail of the line and 4 frigates; another,
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brigantine, carrying ten guns, of considerable value.
There are also reports, that at Dunkirk and Ostend, they
are busy about the armament, for which a great number
of vessels were assembled in the months of July & August.

Among those who have recovered their liberty within
these few days, is General Kellerman. Having been
fortunate enough to escape the numerous condemnations
of Generals under the reign of Robespierre, he has been
unanimously acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal
of the accusation of having ill-conducted the army of the
Alps; and he has been released amid the acclamations
of the auditory.

H O L L A N D, (Large Strats) Nov. 21.

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A calamity more dreadful than the arrival of the French
has befallen us, and we are at once bereft of every thing
we possess. By the injudicious cutting of the Dykes,
to inundate the country, all the environs of this place,
for several miles round, are irrecoverably lost; and we
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A separate Peace is much talked of, and is generally
credited. Not a shot has been exchanged for these five
days past.

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hood of Bergen-op-Zoom; but have as yet undertaken
no serious expedition against that fortress. A constant
skirmishing is going forward, between the advanced posts;
but which is of very little consequence to the fate of the
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have put all the shipwrights of the latter town under a
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province of Utrecht, for the defence of the line of Grob.

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We are now begun to be seriously alarmed for our safe-
ty, and make but little doubt of a visit from the French,
who are advancing in great force towards Breda, the
siege of which will commence in a few days.

Our accounts from Bergen-op Zoom are more favour-
able. It seems the French have been enabled to bring,
in the night, 4 gun-boats from Ostend, and moored them
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In the midst of our present embarrassments, it must
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The news received yesterday is of very considerable
importance. We learn that a Truce has been signed be-
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st each other; and in consequence of this agreement,
both armies are preparing to go into winter-quarters.—
The British Head-quarters remain at Arnheim; those
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those of his brother, Prince Frederick, at Amerougem,
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is allowed proper medical assistance, and that his wounds
are healing.

General Fox has lately had two interviews with the
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Yesterday, at one o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the
Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Kenyon (the
Lords in Commission) met at the House of Peers, when
the Chancellor having taken his seat on the Woolfack,
prolonged the Parliament till the 30th of December
next.

We understand that Mr. Jay is about to set out to
France, on business of very great importance to this
kingdom, and all the world.

November 27.

There are letters in town from Madrid, so late a date
as the 12th instant which contradict all the idle reports
we have heard of the flight of the royal family from
thence; and of the retirement of the duke D'Alcudia,
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So far from either of the above reports being true we
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ESCAPE OF THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

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known on the American Stage.

Maestricht surrendered the 4th November, after a siege
which lasted from the 22d September. The Prince of
Hesse Cassel commanded. The French forces were com-
manded by General Kieber.

Nimeguen was taken possession of on the 8th Nov.
The evacuation was so precipitate, that all the artillery
and cannon fell into the hands of the French.

NEWBURY PORT, February 6.

Tuesday morning arrived here the ship *Charles*, Capt.
Perkins, in 45 days from Rotterdam.—The Capt. being a
gentleman of information and veracity, dependence may
be placed on the following, related by him—

That the French army were at Nimeguen, and the
English at Arnheim. The Rhine, which is only three
quarters of a mile wide, is all that prevents the French
from pursuing the English.

The last of Nov. 1800 of the French crossed the river
on a raft, destroyed a battery belonging to the English,
and threw the guns into the river; nothing prevented the
capture of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, but the want of
boats to transport their cannon across the Rhine. If the
weather continues cold, as it was when Capt. P. failed,
the river would be froze sufficient to bear the whole French
army—Men's was taken—the Prince of Orange was at
the Hague, and the Duke of York in London.

Capt. P. did not hear any thing of the treaty between
France and Prussia.

Mr. John Q. Adams, Minister Resident at the Hague
informed Capt. P. that a Treaty between England and
America was concluded on, and sent to America for rat-
ification, and that the Western Posts were to be given up
immediately, and restitution made.

General Moleudorf commands the English army.

Capt. Perkins, brought from Rotterdam, Gen. Enffis,
an American, belonging to New York, but who has
been in the French service some time. He had been at
Holland to obtain information of the disposition of the

...py, and confined three days; he was then liberated, and took passage with Capt. F. who landed him in France.

BOSTON, February 7.
A Vessel, we are told is arrived at Marblehead, from Bourdeaux—38 days. What news, or if any, we have not learnt.
Last Sunday, Capt. Brown, in the brig Diana, arrived at Marblehead, in 45 days from Lisbon, who brings the following:
Extract of a letter, dated Barcelona, Dec. 3, 1794, to John Bulkly, Esq; merchant in Lisbon.
“Our news from this part of the frontiers is become extremely alarming, the lines formed and fortified on an eminence on the other side of Figuera have been forced, the greatest part of the artillery lost, and General Count Calignon killed. Since that misfortune, we now hear that upwards of 9000 men who had thrown themselves into the citadel of Figuera have surrendered prisoners without firing a shot.”

NEWPORT, February 10.
We are informed, says the Whitehall Paper, of Jan. 2, that the late Baron Steuben has left his interest, to Col. Walker, of New York, and Major North, of Dunbarburgh.—These two gentlemen were Aids de Camp to the Baron in the late War and were his adopted Children.
Mr. Cornelius Livingston, formerly an eminent Farmer, near Winchester, Virginia, in a Fit of Despair, lately put a Period to his Existence, with a Pistol.
The Duke of York, it is said, tired of the Command of his Army, and having taught them the exercise of Heels, has resigned it, and arrived in London 1st Decem-ber, when the City was illuminated—and the greatest Joy testified on the Occasion.
We are happy to contradict the Account published in our last, of four Men's being drowned out of a Block- and Boat; having since been informed, that the said Boat drove out of a Harbour on Long Island, in a Gale of Wind on the 30th Ult, while the People were ashore, and that some Pieces of her came on Shore at Block- Island, which led the Inhabitants to suppose the People were drowned.—They have all of them since got home safe.

DIED.—At North Kingstown, Mr. THOMAS BIS-
SELL, 1st, in the 76th Year of his Age.
—At his Seat in Durham, in the State of New Hamp-
shire, on the 23d of January, the Hon. JOHN SULLI-
VAN, Esq; at the Age of 54 Years.—The Character of
that Gentleman: The Part he took in his Coun-
try's Interest, when great and patriotic Exertions were
necessary: His tried and distinguished Abilities, in vari-
ous high and important Offices; and his public and pri-
vate Virtues, are all well known to his Fellow Citizens
of United America.
—At Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 14th of
Nov. last, in the 66th Year of his Age, Mr. NATHANIEL
BOWLE, Junr, late of this Town. His Death was occa-
sioned by a Fall from a Sail-Loft by the breaking of
the Stairs.
—At Winchester, Virginia, General DANIEL ROBER-
TSON.
—At Philadelphia, Mr. CADWALLADER MORRIS,
Merchant.
—At New York, Mr. JOHN BERRY, of the House
of Messrs. Berry, Rogers & Berry.
—Mr. THOMAS M. CLARK, only Son of John Innes
Clark, Esq; of Providence, in the 21st Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,		
District of Newport, Feb. 10.		
ENTERED,		
Ship Grand Turk, Molely,	St. Peterburgh	From
Ship Elizabeth, Wood,	Hamburgh	
Ship Minerva, Archer,	Bristol	
Friendship, Brown,	Turks Island	
Loop Friendship, Chaney,	St. Martins	
Greenwich, Holden,	Alexandria	
Ship Clinton, Whipple,	Turks Island	
Peace, Wheaton,	Surinam	
CLEARED,		
Ship Schooner Susannah, Westcott,	Norfolk	For
Loop Arvin, Earl,	Ditto	
Good, Intent, Dennis,	Mont Christo	
Rambler, Munro,	St. Thomas	
Ship George & Mary, Lawton,	Galway	
Ship Dolphin Mather,	Havannah	
Rising Sun, Sheffield,	Teneriffe	

Ten Dollars Reward.
DESERTED from the Ship George and Mary, Samuel Lawton, Master, CAESAR WEEDEN a Black; a Native of Jamestown, about 24 Years of Age. The above Reward, and necessary charges, will be paid, on his being apprehended and committed to the Gaol in this Town, by
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, Feb. 10, 1795.

WANTED,
A Journeyman SHOE-MAKER, who understands Silk and Stuff Work.—Likewise an active BOY, as an Apprentice.—Apply to
JAMES CHAPPELL.
Newport, February 9, 1795.

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Have just imported and for Sale,
JAMAICA Spirits, Antigua and Dema-
rara Rum, by the Hoghead—Jamaica Sugar, by
the Hoghead and Barrel; Molasses, by the Hoghead—
and Two Hundred and Eighty Dry Hides.
December 30, 1794.

Biographical Account of the Three eldest Sons of the King of Great Britain.—(Continued from our Paper of the 20th Ult.)

(Never before published in America)
WITH renovated strength, and replenished purse, George again pursued his pleasures. A round of bacchanals clung round him all day; and at night, a constant variety of sacrifices to lust, were presented to him by one or other of his panders.
A Roman Catholic Lady named Fitzherbert, who had already been twice a widow, and of a good family and Fortune attracted the notice of our hero, beyond all the young and blooming beauties of the British metro-
polis. A singular female attachment, has among other peculiarities, marked the characters of most of the Eng-
lish princes. The three eldest, have been smitten, with faces where a trace of beauty was hardly to be found—
where time had already established his fatal power.—
When Mrs. Fitzherbert enslaved poor George's Heart, she was upwards of forty, fat and clumsy.—George was little more than half that age and handsome in person.—
Her last Husband, for we have already intimated that she was in her second Widowhood, was a rigid Roman Cath-
olic, in which persuasion she remained—George was a Protestant Prince.

The advances of our youthful royal lover were long received by this matron with coldness and evasion. We do not wish to withhold one tribute of praise due any of our Dramatic Performers. Whether from a sense of the unnatural connection between two, whose years differed like mother and son; or whether the fear of contamination from a Body used with the freedom of her lover's; or whether from still purer motives we do not determine—but certain it is that this prudent matron, soon after receiving his professions of Love, retired to France; where she resided until she supposed the ardour of his pas-
sion to be sufficiently cooled.

Strange as this attachment must appear to the reader, yet it is the only one, where he will find our hero equat-
ed by the true passion of Love. England contained no joys for George, while France retained his adored Wi-
dow. No art was left untried; no trouble spared, to restore her to her native land.—Proposals the most honourable were made, and on this occasion it was in-
suggested his old friend Charles was the confidential agent
—The Lady, perhaps seeing a Crown as in a Vision, or under the idea that there could be no legal impediment, to her lover's choosing for himself a wife, determined a third time to approach the altar of Hymen.

By an English Law, called the Marriage Act, no prince of the blood, as they are called, can take any fe-
male subject to Wife; and should any marriage ceremony con-
trary to that Act be performed, it shall be null and void, and the person pronouncing such ceremony punish-
ed as it directs. Could Mrs. Fitzherbert be ignorant of this Law? Could she suppose that her lover could annul an Act of Parliament procured to be passed by his royal
Sire, to prevent his family degrading themselves by
marrying subjects? Such, however, was the warmth with
which young George professed his love, that in the face of
Law, Shame, and odium, he consented to be—married,
to the Prince of Wales—to be Queen of England—in
expectancy!

A ceremony of some kind was performed—the qualms
of the Lady's conscience required it—and, O American
reader! think not we fib, when we tell you, that not
only she, but many fashionable Ladies of London persuaded
themselves into a belief that the Prince and the Wi-
dow were one. The farce was kept up by her admission
into every female company except that of Saint James's,
and they publicly appeared together.

The public prints, and the Caricaturists, were not
however so easily gulled. The latter represented the
ceremony by a broomstick upon the ground, the lovers
in the act of dancing over it; while fly Charley in a
corner, is playing upon a Fiddle. Among the effusions
of the minor poets, upon the occasion, we remember the
following concluding lines, of a daring wit.

“We trust the Lord will help,
“Our young Prince, George Gwelp,
“With his fat, fair and forty.”

These doggerel lines, contained that which caused
them to be eagerly read, viz. bold and ribbourn facts.

On the Lady's return from France, and about the
time of the broomstick ceremony, she took an elegant
house in Park lane, a retired situation at the West end
of the metropolis. Here our lovers constantly exchange-
d their vows. Carleton House, and all its magnificent
daily improvements were neglected, for the more en-
chanting walls of Park-place. Though George, long
repaired to the latter in the most private manner, yet his
haunts were soon made public. A Devil, not of the
internal regions, but one belonging to the printer of a
news-paper, passing the Lady's door at the very moment
George stole in, recognized, through a well contrived
disguise, the royal youth. The Devil told his master,
and the printer in his next day's paper, proclaimed the
secret. The matter now becoming public, our hero
braved the threatening storm—he removed his jolly dame,
to a situation, where he had an easier access to her charms;
and where it was not subject to the impertinent eye of the
vulgar. A more elegant mansion was provided for her
in the very circle of fashion, and within a few doors of
the royal palace of Carleton House; from which, it is
said, he had a subterraneous communication.

This amiable widow, now considered herself a third
time a Wife, and was, strange to relate, by some received
and visited as “Princess of Wales,” for they could not
acknowledge her as the Prince's Mistress. It at any
time, the fatal marriage Act, was thought of, how would
the accommodating tenants, gulph the surmise. The
public prints, would not however, to the honour of the
press, be subservient to the fashion of the day. The
news-papers, on that occasion uniformly adhered to truth
and propriety, for tho' the follies of these incongruous
lovers were a subject for constant animadversion, yet the
Lady was therein ever Miss Fitzherbert.

Thro' the whole of these anecdotes, the reader will find
that great characters are capable of mean acts.—Mrs.
Fitzherbert, though born of rich parents and educated
in a superior style, with an ample fortune of her own, yet
during her connection with George, was so very back-
ward in discharging her tradesmen's bills, that a Shoe-
maker in London after dunning for some years, was
obliged to employ an Attorney, to enforce payment of
a few pounds! This debt was at last paid by her bro-

ther, Mr. Smith, who it is said, lately underwent the
ceremony of the Guillotine in France, for obtruding his
aristocratic principles among Republicans.

SIMON DAVIS
HAS FOR SALE,
THIRD and Fourth Proof RUM, by the Puncheon;
SUGAR, by the Hoghead or Barrel, of different
Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hoghead,
for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.
Newport, February 9, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,

A FEW Hogheads of high-proof
West-India Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
A few Hogheads of excellent retailing Molasses, by
the Hoghead,
Geneva by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or Case,
Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in differ-
ent Parts of this Town, which will be Sold reasonable
for the Cash.

A Sloop of about 9 Years old, Burthen about 64
Tons.
A small Farm of about 13 Acres, lying on the East
Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall, and bound-
ed on said Lands East; and Westward on the Road, and
is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or
Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S.W. Part
thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pas-
ture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the
Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold
cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business,
in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small
Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he
will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.
N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD
and SILVER.

TO BE SOLD,
A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hun-
dred Acres of Land, Two Dwelling-Houses, a
Barn and Crib, Two Orchards, is well proportioned for
Plowing and Meadow, has considerable Wood thereon,
well watered, and is pleasantly situated on the Road
leading to Dartmouth, a little to the Eastward of the
Four Corners in Tiverton.—For further Particulars,
inquire of ABNER CHASE, living near the Premises.
Tiverton, Feb. 5, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,
FIVE Acres of LAND, formerly the
Property of William Weeden; situated opposite
Judge Bliss's, about Three-Quarters of a Mile from the
Town of Newport.—For Particulars, apply to
JETHRO BRIGGS.

February 10, 1795.
Also a LOT, on which formerly a Mill stood,
situated Westward of Elder Bliss's, Part of the Estate of
the said William Weeden aforesaid. Inquire as above.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon-
Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to
receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the
Estate of PELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq;
deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months longer
being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby call upon all
Persons having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their
Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, with-
in Six Months from this Date.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
WILLIAM DAVIS.
All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby re-
quired to make immediate Payment, to
PELEG BARKER, } Executors
CHARLES BARKER, }
of South Kingstown.
Newport, February 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
Clarke & Hammond,
PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box;
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooches, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.
Newport, January 5, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Wor-
shipful Town Council, of Newport, Commis-
sioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Cre-
ditors to the Estate of THOMAS FRY, late of Newport,
Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent; Do hereby
call on all Persons, having any Demands on said Estate,
if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us,
at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from
this Date; it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.
WING SPOONER, } Commis-
WALTER NICHOLS, } sioners.
All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to
make Payment, to
MARY FRY, Administratrix.
Newport, February 9, 1795.

spy, and confined three days; he was then liberated, and took passage with Capt. P. who landed him in France.

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A Vessel, we are told is arrived at Marblehead, from Bourdeaux—38 days. What news, or if any, we have not learnt.
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—At his Seat in Dorham, in the State of New-Hampshire, on the 23d of January, the Hon. JOHN SULLIVAN, Esq; at the Age of 54 Years.—The Character of that Gentleman: The Part he took in his Country's Interest, when great and patriotic Exertions were necessary: His tried and distinguished Abilities, in various high and important Offices; and his public and private Virtues, are all well known to his Fellow Citizens of United-America.
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—At Winchester, Virginia, General DANIEL ROBERTS.
—At Philadelphia, Mr. CADWALLADER MORRIS, Merchant.
—At New York, Mr. JOHN BERRY, of the House of Messrs. Berry, Rogers & Berry.
—Mr. THOMAS M. CLARK, only Son of John Innes Clark, Esq; of Providence, in the 21st Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.
District of Newport, Feb. 10.

ENTERED,	
Ship Grand Turk, Mofely,	St. Petersburg
Snow Elizabeth, Wood,	Hamburgh
Brig Minerva, Archer,	Bristol
Friendship, Brown,	Turks-Island
Sloop Friendship, Chaney,	St. Martins
Greenwich, Holden,	Alexandria
Brig Clinton, Whipple,	Turks-Island
Peace, Wheaton,	Surinam
CLEARED,	
Schooner Susannah, Westcott,	Norfolk
Sloop Arvin, Earl,	Ditto
Good, Intent, Dennis,	Mont Christo
Rambler, Mauro,	St. Thomas
Ship George & Mary, Lawton,	Galway
Brig Dolphin Mather,	Havannah
Rising Sun, Sheffield,	Teneriffe

Ten Dollars Reward.
DESERTED from the Ship George and Mary, Samuel Lawton, Master, CAESAR WEEDEN, a Black; a Native of Jamestown, about 34 Years of Age. The above Reward, and necessary Charges, will be paid, on his being apprehended and committed to the Gaol in this Town, by
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The advances of our youthful royal lover were long received by this matron with coldness and evasion. We do not wish to withhold one tribute of praise due any of our Diamond Personæ. Whether from a sense of the unnatural connection between two, whose years differed like mother and son; or whether the fear of contamination from a Body used with the freedom of her lover's; or whether from still purer motives we do not determine—but certain it is that this prudent matron, soon after receiving his professions of Love, retired to France; where she resided until she supposed the ardour of his passion to be sufficiently cooled.
Strange as this attachment must appear to the reader, yet it is the only one, where he will find our hero actuated by the true passion of Love. England contained no joys for George, while France retained his adored Widow. No art was left untried; no trouble spared, to restore her to her native land.—Proposals the most honourable were made, and on this occasion it was insinuated his old friend Charles was the confidential agent.—The Lady, perhaps seeing a Crown as in a Vision, or under the idea that there could be no legal impediment, to her lover's choosing for himself a wife, determined a third time to approach the altar of Hyman.
By an English Law, called the Marriage Act, no prince of the blood, as they are called, can take any female subject to Wife; and should any marriage ceremony contrary to that Act be performed, it shall be null and void, and the person pronouncing such ceremony punished as it directs. Could Mrs. Fitzherbert be ignorant of this Law? Could she suppose that her lover could annul an Act of Parliament procured to be passed by his royal Sire, to prevent his family degrading themselves by marrying subjects? Such, however, was the warmth with which young George pressed his suit, that in the face of law, shame, and odium, he consented to be—married, to the Prince of Wales—to be Queen of England—in expiatory!
A ceremony of some kind was performed—the qualms of the Lady's conscience required it—and, O American reader! think not we fib, when we tell you, that not only she, but many fashionable Ladies of London persuaded themselves into a belief that the Prince and the Widow were one. The farce was kept up by her admission into every female company except that of Saint James's, and they publicly appeared together.
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On the Lady's return from France, and about the time of the bloomstick ceremony, she took an elegant house in Park lane, a retired situation at the West end of the metropolis. Here our lovers constantly exchanged their vows. Carleton House, and all its magnificent daily improvements were neglected, for the more enchanting walls of Park-place. Though George, long repaired to the latter in the most private manner, yet his haunts were soon made public. A Devil, not of the internal regions, but one belonging to the printer of a news-paper, passing the Lady's door at the very moment George stole in, recognized, through a well contrived disguise, the royal youth. The Devil told his master, and the printer in his next day's paper, proclaimed the secret. The matter now becoming public, our hero braved the threatening storm—he removed his jolly dame, to a situation, where he had an easier access to her charms; and where it was not subject to the impertinent eye of the vulgar. A more elegant mansion was provided for her in the very circle of fashion, and within a few doors of the royal palace of Carleton House; from which, it is said, he had a subterraneous communication.
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N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

TO BE SOLD,
A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres of Land, Two Dwelling-Houses, a Barn and Crib, Two Orchards, is well proportioned for Plowing and Meadow, has considerable Wood thereon, well watered, and is pleasantly situated on the Road leading to Dartmouth, a little to the Eastward of the Four Corners in Tiverton.—For further Particulars, inquire of ABNER CHASE, living near the Premises.
Tiverton, Feb. 5, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,
FIVE Acres of LAND, formerly the Property of William Weeden; situated opposite Judge Bliss's, about Three-Quarters of a Mile from the Town of Newport.—For Particulars, apply to
JETHRO BRIGGS.
February 10, 1795.

Also a LOT, on which formerly a Mill stood, situated Westward of Elder Bliss's, Part of the Estate of the said William Weeden aforesaid. Inquire as above.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq; deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpose, do hereby call upon all Persons having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date.
JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
WILLIAM DAVIS.
All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to
PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } Executors
of South Kingstown.
Newport, February 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
Clarke & Hammond,
PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box;
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooles, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.
Newport, January 5, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council, of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS FRY, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent; Do hereby call on all Persons, having Demands on said Estate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.
WING SPOONER, } Commis-
WALTER NICHOLS, } sioners.
All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to
MARY FRY, Administratrix.
Newport, February 9, 1795.

To D E L I A.—By PETER PINDER.

DOOM'D by my fortune's fickle star,
Dear Maid! I seek the dang'rous wave,
Condemn'd, from thee to wander far—
To Love and Delia's charms a slave.
Yet ere thy balmy lips I leave,
And quit that bottom's snowy white,
Oh! nymph, my tears, my sighs receive,
And grant me thine, my last delight.
On each bright tear, shall fancy dwell,
And memory each lost sigh restore;
Thus doat upon the sweet farewell,
Like misers on their golden store.

Original Epitaph by a Scottish Gentleman, on the Death
of a crabbed Aunt.

H E R E lies our good and gracious aunt,
Whom death cluckt up in his portmanteau;
Threescore years and ten God has gift her,
Now here she lies, who deil dare lift her.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR,
in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.
[Continued from our last.]

ORCHARDS.

7. DEFENDING THE STOCKS OF ORCHARDS.

PLANTS which have been properly transplanted,
in the manner recommended abovegoing; whose
heads have been judiciously lessened; and which have
been planted in the manner here described; seldom re-
quire any other Ray than their own roots. If, however,
the stems be tall, and the roots few and short, they should
be supported, in the usual manner with stakes, or in a
manner which will presently be mentioned.

The method of guarding young Trees from live stock,
in this district, are various: the cheapest, and perhaps,
the most common way is that of sticking some tall thorns
round the plant, at a distance from the root; binding
the top of the thorns, with a wythe, and the middle of
them with another; forming them into a sort of cone
round the plant.—This, however, is only a slender
guard; and the thorns are liable to chafe the stems of
the plant. I have seen many plants materially injured,
by this method of defending them.

Opposed to this, the most expensive guard—not un-
frequently made use of in the cow-grounds of Gloucester-
shire are 4 posts, put down, in a square, about the plant;
with 5 or 6 short rails on either side. The expence of
this, if done in a strong workman-like manner, is too
great for common practice.

The next is 3 posts, set in a triangle, with rails in a
similar manner.

In Herefordshire, and on the Herefordshire side of Glo-
cestershire, where young Orchards are kept under the
plow, two posts only are in use; namely, one large post,
set with a saw, and placed flatway, with the faces to the
plant; and about 2 feet apart; with rails on each side,
nailed upon the edges of the posts. This is beautifully
simple, strong, a sufficient guard, it carried high enough,
and out of the way of the plow; which has, in this case,
nearly the same possession of the ground, as if no Trees
were planted.

In this case, however, the upper rails should be com-
passing (bowing outward) equally to protect the tops
from cattle, and to prevent the stems from being chafed
against them. If these posts were put down at the time
of planting, setting them within the planting holes, the
roots would not be afterwards disturbed; and, by means
of hay ropes, the plants might be steadied between the
lower rails, without the trouble, or the danger of staking.

In this and every other case, unless the lower rails be
placed very near to each other, the bottom of the stem
should be guarded against sleep; which in winter, espe-
cially while snow is upon the ground, will peel off the
bark of the young Trees; and, in a few hours, destroy
the whole plantation.

8. The AFTER MANAGEMENT of the STOCKS
consists in watering them (it requisite) the first summer;
not, however, in the ordinary manner, by pouring small
quantities, from time to time, against their stems; but
by throwing as much at once as the holes will imbibe,
into the trench left within the outer ring, round the skirts
of the hillocks: thus communicating coolness, and a
lasting moisture, rather than a temporary wetness, to the
immediate region of the feeding fibres. And, secondly,
in cultivating the hillocks, so far as to keep the surface
over the roots free from grass and weeds, and the skirts
of the hillocks in a loose pulverous state, to induce the
roots to spread horizontally on every side.

In a plantation, whose soil is kept in tillage, less care
is requisite than in a grass-ground plantation; in which
the circles of broken surface, round the plants, should be
kept hard as a garden; and the covering of the soil be
from time to time carefully worked over with a spade.
As the posts extend, the circles should be enlarged, by
fresh rings of sward being taken off and inverted; in
order to encourage, by air and pasturage, their farther
extension.

V. GRAFTING. By old Orchards, it appears that
whip-grafting, near the ground (letting the young
plants remain in the Nursery until fit to be planted out)
has formerly been the prevailing practice. But, in this
case, the planter must take the Nursery man's word, as
to the sorts; whereas he wishes to be on a certainty.—
He likes to see the grafts taken from a Tree, whose fruit
he knows. Besides it is thought that whip-grafting,
upon free-stocks, has injured some of the more valuable
varieties of fruit. Be this as it may, the practice, at
present, is in disrepute.

* It is not enough to know the sort of fruit:—the state
of the tree, from which the grafts are taken, ought likewise
to be known. It is proper to see that it be in full health;
and of a middle age.

(To be continued.)

THE Town-Council of Newport, having appointed
me the Subscriber, Guardian to the Person and
Estate of LYDIA GIBBS Widow (who is aged and in-
firm:—) This is to notify all concerned with the afore-
said Person and Estate, that they might act consonant
thereto. JOHN PITMAN, jun.
Newport, Jan. 26, 1795.

F L A X.

W A N T E D,
For the DUCK MANUFACTORY,
in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dress-
ed F L A X, for which C A S H, and a
good Price, will be given.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent
Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Christo. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

George Champlin
HAS FOR SALE,
Jamaica Spirits by the Hog-
head, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made CO-
LOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-
LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and
SHOT.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Construction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
Joseph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any
State in the Union.—From the Convenience in
Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descrip-
tions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance
required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient
to recommend them to the Public.
Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Re-
tail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—
Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and
Pipes, suitable for Ships and Vessels Cabins. Likewise,
Sheet Iron by the Pound.
He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from
the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest
Favours gratefully acknowledged.

For SALE,
THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in
Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an
excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr.
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE,
STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a
GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the
Wellward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's,
formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs.
BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For
Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

T O B E L E T,
And entered on the 25th of March,
That very valuable Farm, in

the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-
House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of
NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the
Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally
known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above F A R M,
may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J.
POTTER, in South Kingstown.
December 5, 1794.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.
Not Two Blanks to a Prize!

FIFTEEN Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dols
each, are 75,000 Dollars, to be paid in the
following Prizes, subject to a Deduction of Twelve and
an Half per Cent. for the Purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Prizes.	Dollars.
1	10000	is	10000
1	5000		5000
1	2000		2000
5	1000	are	5000
8	500		4000
15	200		3000
30	100		3000
48	50		2400
60	40		2400
80	30		2400
100	20		2000
149	10		1490
537	5		4296
4002	2		28014
5037 Prizes,			75000
9963 Blanks.			

15000
The above Class will positively commence draw-
ing in the Representatives' Chamber in Boston, on
THURSDAY the 9th of April next, and will continue
from Day to Day, and be completed with all possible De-
spatch. A List of Prizes will be immediately published,
and the Prizes paid on Demand.

The strict Punctuality with which the First Class of
this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory
Assurance to every Class of Adventurers, that the Mana-
gers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the Drawing of
this; and affords to all the Patrons of Literature, a most
pleasing Prospect of effecting at an early Season, the de-
sirable Object for which the Lottery was granted.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,

Managers.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1795.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY to be Sold
at the Post-Office, Newport:—Also, *Connecticut Ma-
nufactory, Hartford Court House, and Warren Church Lot-
tery Tickets; and Cole & Goodluck's Hotel Policies.*—
At which Place the Prizes will be paid.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

D U C K :

N^o 1 to N^o 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this
Town.

Where also may be had

A constant Supply of clean T O W.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

T O B E S O L D B Y

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and
STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and
Hymns, Spelling-Books, Novels, Plays, Dictio-
nary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books,
Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers,
ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap
Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch,
Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets,
and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

N O T I C E is hereby given, to all Persons indebted
to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of
North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, de-
ceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those
that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested
to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,
JOHN P. CASE, Executor.

North Kingstown, Jan. 26, 1795.

T O B E S O L D,

A F A R M in North Kingstown, about two Miles
to the Northward of Wickford, on the Post Road,
containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and
Pasture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 2000
Cords of Wood.—For farther Particulars, inquire of
GIDEON ELLIS, living on the Premises.

January 10, 1795.

Newport, ff. November Term, A. D. 1794.

B Y Order of Court, the Creditors of PHEBE BULLY,
of Newport, in the County of Newport, Spinster,
an Insolvent Debtor, are notified to appear at the next
Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at
Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the
last Monday of May next (if they see Cause) when any
where Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed to
receive and distribute the Estate of said PHEBE, among
her Creditors, according to Law.

Witness, **THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.**

To D E L I A.—By PETER PINDAR.

DOOM'D by my fortune's fickle star,
Dear Maid! I seek the dang'rous way,
Condemn'd, from thee to wander far—
To Love and Delia's charms a slave.
Yet ere thy balmy lips I leave,
And quit that bosom's snowy white,
Oh! nymph, my tears, my sighs receive,
And grant me thine, my last delight.
On each bright tear, shall fancy dwell,
And memory each lost sigh restore;
Thus doat upon the sweet farewell,
Like misers on their golden store.

Original Epitaph by a Scottish Gentleman, on the Death
of a crabbed Aunt.

H E R E lies our good and gracious aunty,
Whom death cluckt up in his portmanteau;
Threescore years and ten God has gift her,
Now here she lies, who deal dare lift her.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR,
in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire.

[Continued from our last.]

ORCHARDS.

7. DEFENDING THE STOCKS OF ORCHARDS.

PLANTS which have been properly transplanted,
in the manner recommended foregoing; whole
heads have been judiciously lessened; and which have
been planted in the manner here described; seldom re-
quire any other Ray than their own roots. If, however,
the stems be tall, and the roots few and short, they should
be supported, in the usual manner with stakes, or in a
manner which will presently be mentioned.

The method of guarding young Trees from live stock,
in this district, are various: the cheapest, and perhaps,
the most common way is that of sticking some tall thorns
round the plant, at a distance from the root; binding
the top of the thorns, with a wythe, and the middle of
them with another; forming them into a sort of cone
round the plant.—This, however, is only a slender
guard; and the thorns are liable to chafe the stems of
the plant. I have seen many plants materially injured,
by this method of defending them.

Opposed to this, the most expensive guard—not un-
frequently made use of in the cow-grounds of Gloucester-
shire are 4 posts, put down, in a square, about the plant;
with 5 or 6 short rails on either side. The expense of
this, if done in a strong workman-like manner, is too
great for common practice.

The next is 3 posts, set in a triangle, with rails in a
similar manner.

In Herefordshire, and on the Herefordshire side of Glo-
cestershire, where young Orchards are kept under the
plow, two posts only are in use; namely, one large post,
set with a saw, and placed flatway, with the faces to the
plant; and about 2 feet apart; with rails on each side,
nailed upon the edges of the posts. This is beautifully
simple, strong, a sufficient guard, if carried high enough,
and out of the way of the plow; which has, in this case,
nearly the same possession of the ground, as if no Trees
were planted.

In this case, however, the upper rails should be com-
passing (bowing outward) equally to protect the tops
from cattle, and to prevent the stems from being chafed
against them. If these posts were put down at the time
of planting, setting them within the planting holes, the
roots would not be afterwards disturbed; and, by means
of hay ropes, the plants might be steadied between the
lower rails, without the trouble, or the danger of flaking.

In this and every other case, unless the lower rails be
placed very near to each other, the bottom of the stem
should be guarded against sheep; which in winter, espe-
cially while snow is upon the ground, will peel off the
bark of the young Trees; and, in a few hours, destroy
the whole plantation.

8. The AFTER MANAGEMENT of the STOCKS
consists in watering them (if requisite) the first summer;
not, however, in the ordinary manner, by pouring small
quantities, from time to time, against their stems; but
by throwing as much at once as the holes will imbibe,
into the trench left within the outer ring, round the skirts
of the hillocks: thus communicating coolness, and a
lasting moisture, rather than a temporary wetness, to the
immediate region of the feeding fibres. And, secondly,
in cultivating the hillocks, so far as to keep the surface
over the roots free from grass and weeds, and the skirts
of the hillocks in a loose pulverous state, to induce the
roots to spread horizontally on every side.

In a plantation, whose soil is kept in tillage, less care
is requisite than in a grass-ground plantation; in which
the circles of broken surface, round the plants, should be
kept hard as a garden; and the covering of the soil be
from time to time carefully worked over with a spade.
As the posts extend, the circles should be enlarged, by
fresh rings of sward being taken off and inverted; in
order to encourage, by air and pasturage, their farther
extension.

V. GRAFTING. By old Orchards, it appears that
whip-grafting, near the ground (letting the young
plants remain in the Nursery until fit to be planted out)
has formerly been the prevailing practice. But, in this
case, the planter must take the Nursery man's word, as
to the sorts; whereas he wishes to be on a certainty.—
He likes to see the grafts taken from a Tree, whose fruit
he knows. Besides it is thought that whip-grafting,
upon free-stocks, has injured some of the more valuable
varieties of fruit. Be this as it may, the practice, at
present, is in disrepute.

* It is not enough to know the sort of fruit:—the state
of the tree, from which the grafts are taken, ought likewise
to be known. It is proper to see that it be in full health;
and of a middle age.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE

THE Town-Council of Newport, having appointed
me the Subscriber, Guardian to the Person and
Estate of LYDIA GIBBS, Widow (who is aged and in-
firm):—This is to notify all concerned with the afore-
said Person and Estate, that they might act consonant
thereto. JOHN PITMAN, jun.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1795.

F L A X.

W A N T E D,
For the DUCK MANUFACTORY,
in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dress-
ed F L A X, for which C A S H, and a
good Price, will be given.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, }
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDEN, }
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent
Qualities,

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Christer Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,
Jamaica Spirits by the Hog-
head, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made CO-
LOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-
LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and
SHOT.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any
State in the Union.—From the Convenience in
Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descrip-
tions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance
required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient
to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Re-
tail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—
Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and
Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise,
Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from
the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest
Favours gratefully acknowledged.

For SALE,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in
Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an
excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr.
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE,
STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a
GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the
Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's,
formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs.
BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For
Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

T O B E L E T,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in

the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-
House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of
NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the
Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally
known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM,
may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J.
POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize!

FIFTEEN Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dols

each, are 75,000 Dollars, to be paid in the
following Prizes, subject to a Deduction of Twelve and
an Half per Cent. for the Purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Prizes.	Dollars.
1	10000	is	10000
2	5000		5000
3	2000		2000
5	1000	are	5000
8	500		4000
15	200		3000
30	100		3000
48	50		2400
60	40		2400
80	30		2400
100	20		2000
149	10		1490
537	5		4296
4002	2		28014

5037 Prizes,
9963 Blanks.

75000

15000

The above Clafs will positively commence draw-
ing in the Representatives' Chamber in Boston, on
THURSDAY the 9th of April next, and will continue
from Day to Day, and be completed with all possible De-
spatch. A List of Prizes will be immediately published,
and the Prizes paid on Demand.

The strict Punctuality with which the First Clafs of
this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory
Assurance to every Clafs of Adventurers, that the Mana-
gers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the Drawing of
this; and affords to all the Patrons of Literature, a most
pleasing Prospect of effecting at an early Season, the de-
sirable Object for which the Lottery was granted.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,

Managers.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1795.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY to be Sold
at the Post-Office, Newport;—Also, Connecticut Ma-
nufactory, Hartford Court House, and Warren Church Lot-
tery Tickets; and Cole & Goodluck's Hotel Policies.—
At which Place the Prizes will be paid.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

D U C K:

N^o 1 to N^o 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this
Town.

Where also may be had

A constant Supply of clean TOW.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

T O B E S O L D B Y

J. Richardson,

At the Post-Office,

A great Variety of BOOKS and
STATIONARY,

Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and
Hymns, Spelling-Books, Novels, Plays, Dictio-
nary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books,
Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers,
ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap
Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch,
Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippetts,
and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 30, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted
to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of
North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, de-
ceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those
that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested
to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,
JOHN P. CASE, Executor.

North Kingstown, Jan. 26, 1795.

T O B E S O L D,

AFARM in North Kingstown, about two Miles
to the Northward of Wickford, on the Post Road,
containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and
Pasture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 2000
Cords of Wood.—For farther Particulars, inquire of
GIDEON ELLIS, living on the Premises.

January 10, 1795.

Newport, ff. November Term, A. D. 1794.

BY Order of Court, the Creditors of PHEBE BULL,
of Newport, in the County of Newport, Spinster,
an Insolvent Debtor, are notified to appear at the next
Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at
Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the
last Monday of May next (if they see Cause) when and
where Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed to
receive and distribute the Estate of said PHEBE, among
her Creditors, according to Law.

Witness,

THOMAS PECKHAM, Clerk.